FAIR RATES WON'T STAND

Passenger Agents of the Opinion Some One Will Start a Cut.

Western Roads Trying to Come to an Agreement to Raise the Price for Checking Baggage-The Burlington's Kick.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-If rates fixed by the general managers of the Eastern roads at their meeting this week, and which are to go into effect Aug. 21, continue in effect till the end of the fair season, it will be a surprise to many of the passenger officials of the roads in question. They admit that the rates are too high to move the people. and that the roads would make more money by lowering them, and lowering them at Aside from this of business policy, however, the roads refused to do openly and as a body, some of them are doing individually and secretly. It is charged that several large-sized deals with the brokers have been made by a number of the leading roads, which will enable tickets to be sold at prices below those which were in effect before the advance was ordered. The roads, one and all, have been always ready to meet the action of competitors, however disastrous it might be, though they are equally ready to turn a deaf ear to the public. These charges of double dealing are likely to be far more effective in securing low rates for the peopie than anything else that could be tried.

Believe There Was Trickery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-Chairman Caldwell. of the Western Passenger Association, had s hearing at his office to-day on the claims of the Rock Island for relief against the action of the Burlington and Missouri in advertising half-fare rates to the world's fair. The Rock Island claims that its competitors having advertised half-fare rates, it has a right to make them. The Burlington & Missouri's defense is that the issue of the advertisement in question was all a mistake. It had no intention of making such rates, and, as a matter of fact, did not make them. When the poster complained of was sent out it was not noticed that the world's fair "plus \$2" was omitted from it. As soon as the omission was discovered the issue was at once stopped and all possible means used to recall the posters already issued. This explanation did not satisfy the Rock Island, and no conclusion was reached at the hearing to-day. It was adjourned until Tuesday next. In the meantime President Cable, of the Rock Island, has taken up the matter with Vice President Harris, of the Burlington, and it is said that these two officials will be able to find some way of settling the difficulty, the understanding being that the Burlington & Missouri will withdraw all the obnoxious advertise-

Rumors About the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Rumors regarding the Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads continue to attract attention. Said an active financier, who is in touch with the current drift: "There is a sequel to the separation of the Reading and Lehigh Valley roads. There is something new on the carpet for Reading, but the deal could not be managed as long as the Lehigh Valley held to the lease. Now that the coast is clear once more, a number of railroad of this and other cities are zetting their 'heads' together, and inside of one year, you may depend on it, New Yorkers will own and control Reading and the coal company, as well. It will not be a monopoly, but a gigantic traffic arrangement better than any lease, and the Reading will be the connecting link and thus become the important factor. It will take three months to accomplish this work, but there is not a shadow of doubt about its success, for it benefits nine-tenths of all the railroads and vessels entering this

Higher Charges for Baggage Wanted. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-An agitation has been begun among the Western roads for an advance in baggage charges. The roads have strong objections to the people leaving their baggage in the baggage room after the arrival of trains, and the roads east of the Missouri agreed some time ago to impose a charge of 25 cents per package after twenty-four hours has elapsed from the arrival of the baggage. If it should be left more than forty-eight hours 10 cents per day or fraction thereof should be charged. Transmissouri roads have never made more than a 10-cent charge for twenty-four hours. Now, it is sought to abolish the 10-cent charge completely and to make a uniform 25-cent charge both east and west of the river for each twentyfour hours baggage is left after twentyfour hours have expired.

Union Pacific Offices Being Closed. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.-Following the close of the local offices of the Union Paeine at Boston and New Orleans, orders were issued to-day that the local offices at Indianapolis and Pittsburg will be closed Aug. 15. Forty odd men were let out of the foundry at the Union Pacific shops today on account of lack of work.

TWO HISTORIC SWORDS. Blades Once Worn by General Scott and Marshal Massena.

Every nation, with the exception of ours, religiously preserves the relics of its heroes. In the Tower of London may be seen the swords of Mariborough, Blake, Wellington, Nelson and others. France displays proudly the swords of Napoleon, Murat, Ney and others, while Germany points to those of Frederick the Great and her more modest heroes, while the United States has comparatively few of the relies of her soldiers and sailors. Most of ours are preserved by State historical societies principally interested in the history and great men of their particular States. We have as yet no national repository, and, with the exception of the relies of General Grant, have but few mementoes of our national heroes.

Many of the relics of such men as Scott, Lawrence, Decatur, Jackson, Hancook, Meade, Kearny, Farragut and others are in possession of their families and descendants, and of course are highly prized, but if they could be gathered in a national building, open to the public, they would make a very interesting exhibit, and an objectlesson in patriotism for all time.

There are two historic swords now in New York city. One is the identical sword used by General Winfield Scott at the battie of Lundy's Lane and the one he carried in the war with Mexico. The other, the sword carried by Marshal Massena in his celebrated Italian campaign, in which he displayed so strongly those military qualities which afterward made him famous and gave him the title of Duke of Rivoli

and Prince of Essling. It is remarkable that both of these historic relies are in possession of an old New York family and in a fair state of preservation. The sword of General Scott was presented by himself to the family in 1852 and the sword of Massena was presented to the family in 1824 by General Lafayette during his visit of that year. There is abundant proof of the authenticity of both.

It is well known that General Scott was on the most intimate terms with General Storms, who was in 1824 captain of the troop of horse artillery which was famous in those days. This troop frequently performed escort duty for him on great public occasions, and in recognition of this the sword was presented to its old captain, who afterward became a brigadier-general

of New York militia. This sword is of the regular saber style and design generally used in the early part of this century, and in its day was a fine specimen. It is larger and more substantial than those in use at present, and evidently intended for hard service. The handle is of ivory, with a heavy gilt guard. The blade is ornamented with gold and blue etching and the scabbard is of steel, with ornamental gitt bands. At the battle of Lundy's Lane it is recorded that General Scott was attacked by a British dragoon, but in warding off the blow received the full force of it upon the handle, or guard. of his sword. The blow broke through the

guard, but not with sufficient force to do much injury. This place in the guard has been repaired, but still bears evidence of the strength of the Englishman's arm. The scabbard was afterward struck by a bullet during the Mexican war and badly dented. This spot was repaired and the place covered with a gilt band which matches the other two bands.

The sword of Marshal Massens is of the Turkish scimitar type, the handle is of rosewood, silver mounted and without a guard. The scabbard is of leather and very heavily and richly mounted in silver. It is the identical sword worn by him in his first Italian campaign, the success of which insured for him the favor of the great Napoleon. This sword was presented by Massena to General Lafayette, and by him to General Stevens during his visit to this country in 1824. Accompanying the sword is a certificate from Lafayette vouching for its authenticity.

BRECKINRIDGE IS IN FOR IT

Fascinating Congressman from Kentucky Sued by a Betrayed Ohio Girl.

Three Children Born During a Clandestine Union While His Wife Was Yet Living Is One of the Sensational Charges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12,-In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day suit was filed for \$50,000 for breach of promise against Representative William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, by Madeline V. Pollard. The plaintiff alleges that in April, 1884, when she was seventeen years old, and a student at Wesleyan Female Seminary, Cincinnatt, she was met on the train traveling from school to Frankfort, Ky., where she had been called on account of the grave illness of her sister, by W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of his knowing her family, and that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man, and that on the third day of August, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary, and got permission of the president for her to dine with him, and by wiles, and artifices, and protestations of affection, subsequently took advantage of her youth and inexperience. She avers that he got her completely under his control.

The allegations, filed at great length, go

into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, which existed, as she charges, until recently. The birth of two children (which died), and the premature birth of a third child, are alleged as a result of this intimacy. She further alleges that after the death of the children she came to Washington, and that after the death of Congressman Breckinridge's wife she was again in a delicate situation. and with protestations of love and affection he again induced her to continue their relations and promised to marry her as soon as it would be proper for him to do so in a sufficient time after the death of Mrs. Breckinridge. It is alleged that he solemnly promised that there should be a secret marriage on the 31st of May. 1893, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New York, but after that, on the plea of her condition, the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until the following December or January. From time to time, she alleges, the date for the marriage was postponed, until on the 18th day of July, she avers, Mr. Breekinridge wrongfully and injuriously married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis.

The plaintiff in the case was for some

time an employe in one of the departments

here, but shortly after the death of Gen-

eral Sherman was dismissed, it was said, for the making of a derogatory remark respecting the dead General. The announcement of her engagement to Mr. Breckinridge, and the subsequent breaking off of that engagement and Mr. Breekinridge's marriage, created a sensation in the Capitol. Colonel Breckinridge was absent all day in Philadelphia witnessing the ceremonies attending the launching of the cruiser Minneapolis. He accompanied the party of distinguished persons which went from Washington, and which included Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert and a number of prominent Senators. representatives and naval officers. He seemed in cheerful spirits throughout the trip and spent most of the homeward journey in conversing with Secretary Herbert. When the train arrived in the Pennsylvania station, in this city, this evening Colonel Breckinridge and his wifewalked with fellow travellers to the carriage entrance, where they entered a vehicle and were driven to the Cochran Hotel, where they are stopping. None of the party on the train, not even Colonel Breckinridge, knew that the suit had been entered, but at the hotel a friend met the Kentucky Congressman and told him of it. Colonel Breckinridge did not seem to be perturbed, and after a hasty toilet he and Mrs. Breckinridge went into the public dining room and had dinner. On leaving the dining room they were met by a very nervous attache of the marshal's office, who served the papers on the defendant. Colonel Breckinridge showed the papers to his wife as they were entering the elevator, and neither appeared disturbed. A few minutes later Colonel Breckinridge saw a reporter in his room. He betrayed no signs of nervousness, and was as courtly in his demeanor as ever. In response to a request for a statement in reply to the charges made by Miss Pollard, Mr. Breck-

inridge said: "I have been in the city only a few minntes and have not had time to examine the papers in this case. I can only say, at this time, before I have had a chance to know the extent of the allegations made, that I hope my friends will believe that these charges are the result of vindictiveness, vexation, and perhaps of intention to blackmail, and I ask that they suspend judgment until a full hearing shall have shown all that is in them. I do not care to say anything further until I have had an opportunity to consult with attorneys and thoroughly examine

the allegations."

A Vanishing Institution. New York Times. "I am glad," said an elderly woman recently, "that I have lived no later than this generation for one reason at least. I have known and valued a personage that my children's children are likely never to encounter-the family physician. We are becoming such a race of specialists that this representative of the profession must soon disappear. In my daughter's home in this city at one time last winter two doctors visited the house daily, attending herself and one of her children for 'special' complaints, and another child went three times a week to a third doctor for more treatment of another sort.

"I have always pinned my faith to one physician; he has been my stay and support through the needs of thirty years of family life, and I should have thought the ill serious indeed that was beyond his skill. "I appreciate the causes and necessity for the new condition of things, and realize that the science of medicine has outgrown any one man, and that to know everything of even one branch of healing cannot be accomplished in a lifetime, but still I deplore the vanishing family physician, and I am glad, as I said, that I did not have to

do without him."

This Is Ancient History. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "Speaking of this new idea in ship-buildbuilding, the whaleback," began Larimer. "There's nothing new in it." replied Shingise, interrupting.

"What do you mean!"

Detroit Tribune.

"Just what I say. It was known thousands of years ago. "Nonsense!" "Did you never read in an ancient book of how a passenger set sail from Joppa to go to Tarsnish, and how he took a whale

A Serious Inconvenience,

Friend-By Jove, old man, you are looking rocky! Your Western trip doesn't seem to have done you much good. Returned Traveler-Well, I should say not! I hain't been able to get a good night's sleep all the time I was gone. Every time I'd get comfortably settled down another bank would bust somewhere in the neigh-

borhood, an' I'd have to begin all over

TOOK HER MAIDEN PLUNGE

Triple Screw Commerce Destroyer Minneapolis Successfully Launched.

Second of the Two Fastest Cruisers in the World That Are Designed to Prey on Fleet Ocean Merchantmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 .- With ceremonies that were practically a repetition of the observances at the launching of the commerce destroyer Columbia, one year ago, the Minneapolis, a sister ship, was successfully sent from the ways at Cramo & Sons yard here shortly after 2:30 o'clock

On the former occasion a Vice President of the United States was in attendance in the person of Levi P. Morton, and to-day Vice President Stevenson occupied a conspicuous place on the launching stand. The christening was done by Miss Lizzie M. Washburn, a daughter of the Minnesota senator, with the customary bottle of champagne. Large crowds are the rule at the launching of a government vessel at the Cramps, but the one today numbered fully twenty thousand, exceeding all previous gatherings. This was due to the fact that it was a half holiday.

and to the bright weather The Minneapolis is a triple screw ship, having three sets of triple expansion engines. The vessels of this class are not intended to cope with the war ships of an enemy, but are specially designed to catch and destroy the very fast ocean liners. They will endeavor to keep out of the way of battle ships and armored cruisers. York or her Majesty's steamer Blake. The ship has a protective deck sloping from the center line of the ship down on each side to four and one-half feet below the water line. On top it is two and four and one-half inches thick. Besides this projection, she will have a cellular structure five feet wide next to the sides the entire length. Amidships these compartments will be filled with coal, and forward and aft with cellulose, a material which, when perforated by shot, will contract and keep the water out.

The vessel will be steered by steam, the anchors handled in the same way, while steam and hydraulic power will obviate hand power wherever possible. The character of the batteries is essentially speedy. The six-inch rapid-fire guns being loaded at a single operation with "fixed ammunition" -i. e., powder and shot combined in an immense cartridge standing nearly six feet high, by which the double operation of loading with shot, and then the powder charge, is obviated. With so powerful a battery, this vessel would prove a dangerons antagonist to many large ships more accurately denominated strictly fighting ships, while its great sweep would allow it to choose its foe. Compared with those transatlantic liners, there is but one, the Campania, that might lead this vessel an unfruitful chase, but the unwarlike look of the Minneapolis might prove the very means by which she could creep upon so fleet a craft as this liner, and then, once within the range of those guns, her superior speed would avail her but little.

The new triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis is the second triple-screw warship built for the new navy of the United States. The first was the Columbia. The Columbia is still at the yards of her builders, the Cramps. She will probably be ready for her initial tests in four weeks. The Minneapolis is a sister ship of the Columbia. The two vessels have the same general dimensions, differing only in minor details, If anything, the Minneapolis will be better equipped than the Columbia. Improvements, which were discovered when work on the Columbia was too far advanced to admit of making changes, have been introduced into the Minneapolis. The fifteen-foot, nineinch-in-diamater boilers of the Minneapolis, for matance, are two feet longer than those of the Columbia, being twenty feet long. The fifteen-foot, three-inch-in-diameter boilers of the Columbia have been increased in length in the Minneapolis one and three-fourth inches. The corrugated furnaces in the boilers of the Columbia, of fifteen feet, nine inches diameter, are increased to from three feet, three inches diameter to three feet, four inches in the Minneapolis. The principal dimensions of the Minneapolis are: Length, 412 feet; side beam, fifty-eight feet, two inches; mean load draught, twenty-four feet; displace-

ment, 7.475 tons. The Minneapolis will carry a battery of one eight-inch breech-loading rifle, with a bow-chaser; two six-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve four-inch rapid-firing guns, twelve six-pounder and eight one-pounder Hotchkies rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings. In addition, there are five torpedo discharge tubes. The Minneapolis must show on trial a maximum speed of twentytwo knots an hour. She must also demonstrate her ability to maintain a continous steaming speed of twenty-one knots an

The Minneapolis represents the most advanced type of the modern commerce destroyer. She will possess a speed power sufficient to run down and overtake, with but few exceptions, the fastest merchant craft affoat. At the same time the new ship will carry a battery sufficiently powerful to make her a dangerous adversary in the event of being forced into action by any of the unprotected cruisers of an enemy. The contract for the construction of the Migneapolis was awarded to the Cramps Aug. 31, 1891. The contract called for the completion of the vessel in two years. The Cramps will be over time in their contract. since the fact of the vessel being ready for lannehing is by no means indicative that her construction work is completed. The lowest bid on the Minneapolis was by the Bath iron works, of Bath, Me. The Navy Department declined to award the Minneapolis to the Bath firm on the ground of its inexperience. The cost of the Minneapolis, exclusive of armament, will be \$2,690,000.

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

The Daughter of America's Famous General Comes Home in Widow's Weeds.

New York Advertiser. Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, better known as Nellie Grant Sartoris, with her three pretty children, arrived in this city on the American liner New York yesterday. She was met at the pier by her brother, U. S. Grant, jr., and W. A. Purrington, a cousin. She left at once for West Point, where her mother, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, is spending the summer. There will be quite a reunion of the Grant family at the West Point residence, as Fred Grant is expected to join the party in a few days.

The last previous visit of Mrs. Sartoris to this country was in 1891. Then she spent two months here. This time her stay will not be much longer, although she intends to spend several weeks in Chicago, in company with her mother. Mrs. Sartoris is looking and apparently feeling well. She is in deep mourning on account of the recent death of her husband.

Nellie Grant was married to Algernon Sartoris on May 21, 1874, while her father was President of the United States. The wedding took place in the White House, and was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held there. It was against the wishes of her father and mother that Miss Grant became engaged to Mr. Sartoris, but their daughter was hrm in her determination and they finally yielded a reluctant consent. The President gave his daughter away at the altar, and the next day she departed on her wedding trip to foreign

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris was not a happy one. The husband possessed no income of his own and was dependent upon his family for support. The remittances from this source were meager and irregular, and were frequently pieced out by the sums which General Grant sent his daughter as pocket money. She could have obtained almost any amount had the fact that she was in want been known, but her pride would not allow her to make it known.

To make matters worse, it began to be whispered about that Sertoris was even fact became so apparent after a time that it could not be concealed. There were also rumors of frequent jars and discords in the family circle. It was said that Sartoris, as soon as he got any money, would spend it of course? lavishly upon himself and friends, leaving his wife to shift for herself in the best way

possible. He never made alcent himself. and would even go to the length of spending his wife's own personal allowance. General Grant was very anxious to have his daughter return to his roof, but she would not leave her home on account of her children. She encountered, too, the opwhenever she wanted to visit her native land. Even in the General's last illness it was only reluctantly that Mrs. Sartoris was allowed to come, and she was not permitted to bring her children with her. They were held, it is said, as hostages for

her return to England. Finally matters came to such a pass that a separation was virtually necessary. Mrs. Sartoris remained with the children at her father-in-law's home in Southampton. Sartoris pursued a vagabond career through Europe, not letting his family know of his whereaboute for months at a time. He died of a fever at Capri, Italy, on Feb. 3

BIRDS OF THE SEA.

Romance Concerning Them Rudely Dispelled on Close Acquaintance. Boston Transcript.

The mate said these birds were indeed often called Mother Carey's chickens, but that he had been brought up to call them "old sailors' souls," and that was what sailors generally called them. Sailors, by the way, almost always prefer a poetic name, or a poetic account of any phenomenon, to a pressie one. The name "old sailors' souls" seems peculiarly suited to these wandering, flitting, spirit-like birds of the sea, who can never tear themselves away from the very embrace of the salt water, who haunt the neighborhood of ships, who will not go ashore under any consideration, and who float forever in a silent, mysterious way over the endless stretches of the great deep.

Well, though presently the mate had a romance of his own to tell of the Mother Carey's chickens, he had first a great deal of romance about them to dispel. In the first place, they are not hovering about the water for the love of it. There is no poetic intention in this continual haunting of the salt waves. Far from it. The birds are simply feeding themselves. And what, think you, are they feeding upon Upon the drippings of oil from the machinery of the steamer, which rise to the surface in its wake; and when you see them lingering so lovingly for an instant, seeming to float upon the water and kies it, ant substance with their beak. The mate says that, if you were to catch one of these birds in your hands, you could not for weeks eradicate the evil odor that it would leave there. He told a pathetic story of a little dog which he had aboard ship once, and which worried some Mother Carey's chickens that were brought aboard, and after that, for the space of at least a month, the little dog hated the world and himself, and received nothing but kicks where he had received careases, and thereupon wisely abjured the worrying of "old sailors' souls" for the rest of his life.

The mate's own romance about the Mother Carey's chickens was this: He declared that they never went ashore, or near the shore, under any circumstances: that they bred at sea, carrying their eggs under their wings until they hatched, and nourishing their young there. He averred firmly, and on his word as a mariner and an officer, that he had seen the bodies of females of this species which were carrying their newly-hatched young ones close under their wings, and the bodies of other females with the unhatched eggs there. This was certainly a most interesting story. The mate was a sea-faring man of years, solidity and character. It was a shock, therefore, to be told, on the authority of some one who really must know, that this is not true, and that the Mother Carey's chicken, like our other marine birds, goes far north to breed every season, and hatches its young in due ornithological fashion by sitting on the egg, somewhere in the waters of Labrador.

SNAKE CHARMING.

A Talk About the Art and Its Dangers by a Professional.

Philadelphia Times. "Snake charming has become a common thing nowadays," said a professional snake handler the other day after reading the account of "Dot" Sonwell's mishap, "and the danger about the work is just sufficient to attract some people. Yes, there is always danger unless the poisonous fangs are extracted. It is almost impossible to charm, or rather drug, some species of snakes so that they can always be depended upon. They are a treacherous set, and more so when they have the poisonous fangs in their mouth. They know right away when these fangs have been extracted. They seem to lose their pride and ferecity, and they will try to sneak away rather than to offer defiance. I have known the flercest dismond-back ever brought from Florida coil down as tame as a lamb when its poison fang was taken out. Most of the snakes handled by charmers on the stage are harmless so far as poisoning any one is concerned. It should be a crime, too, to let those with the fange in be exhibited.

"What are the secrets of snake-charming! Oh, well, they are simple-simpler than most people imagine. In the first place the snake to be handled is gorged with food so that it is sleepy and drowsy. Then it is ether drugged so that its senses are dazed and quiet. Sometimes they are puts them in a semi-torpid condition. In either case the snake is very gentle and only half in the possession of its senses. Then the snake-charmer uses certain motions in handling the reptile, and by dint of dexterity and strength the snake is easily passed from hand to hand and allowed to coil its slimy length over arms, legs and body. The exhibitor, however, must be constantly on the alert. When the snake becomes too lively it is time to place it in the box. The hand must always grasp it at certain places where the head can be guided and held from the body. This is the hardest thing the charmer has to learn, but it comes with practice. In handling a reptile with the poisonous langs in, one must be strong and in perfect health. Any nervousness or temerity might cost him his life. The grasp and movements must be precise and accurate. There is no room for hesitancy or uncertainty, and the strain on one's system during the performance is great. The charmer is really toying with death-and death in one of its most horrible forms."

The Man Who Stays in Town.

There is an unusual number of men in town this summer, and there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of those young men who occasionally think to leave the watering places to the young women and their mammas. Of recent years there has been more or less complaint

crudely but significantly shadowed forth in comic and other newspapers of the absence of young men from places where the refining hop and the ennobling moonlight flirtation hold sway. This absence has been charged up against the young men in the cursory account books of the summer, but the young men have found the debt an easy one to pay by a little extra exertion in the winter. "Why is it that the young men linger in the shade of the apartment house, instead of seeking the cool varandas of summer hotels?" we can fancy some modern Glaucon asking of Socrates the mondain. "Because the young men of to-day," an-

swers the philosopher, "understand that the summer is set apart for the recuperation of the energies exhausted during the winter." "But," asks Glaucon, "is it not so that the country is the place for recuperation in the summer, and not the city!"

"True it is," responds Socrates, "that the country is the place for rest and reouperation. "Why, then, do not the young men go to the country?" "They do when they can afford long railway travel, guns, dogs and rods, or yachts,

or other expensive muniments of rural liberty, including time," "Then it is not to the country, the rural recuperative country." foolishly speaks Glaucon, "that the maidens hief" "Is silk gingham; is a plank prazza an umbrageous forest; is a cut-glass goblet a tin cup; is a Jersey cow a grizzly bear?"

He Was Anxious.

Truth Mrs. Bingo-I caught Bobbie with a box of eigarettes in his pocket to-day. Bingo-You did, enf So that boy has been smoking cigarettes. I feared it. I expected that this would be the next thing neglecting his young bride, and although | on his calendar of crime. Anything but this was strenuously denied for a while the | this! Anything but to feel that a boy of mine, in secret, is undermining bis constitution, learning to deceive his parents and placing himself in the grasp of this awful habit! You took the box away from him,

Mrs. Bingo-Oh, yes. Bingo (anxiously) - Were there any lefts RIDING IN A SEDAN CHAIR.

Surprising Effect of the Exercise, and Peculiar Conduct of the Bearers.

Correspondence New York Tribune I stepped into the chair, and one Turk shut me up, and then both Turks put the leather straps over their necks, and took up the shafts-or are they the handles!and I was having my first experience in a Sedan chair craried by real Moslems; I certainly hope they were Moslems and not dogs of infidels. This was so much better than theological students that I expressed my agreat satisfaction to Gertrude, who was faithfully walking by my side. She looked critically at the bearers, and then responded that American students were good enough for her. She added that the back of the Turk in front of us looked to her exactly as if his former occupation before he left his native country had been the occupation of sewing up in bags the wives of Bashaws who no entertain longer knew how to their husbands, and then throwing the bags into the sea. She did not know that she had any serious objection to that, she said liberally, for if wives could not entertain their husbands they ought to be thrown into the sea. It was a custom that should obtain in this country; it would give a great deal more freedom in mascu-

line minds to the idea of marriage. This talk of my friend disturbed me somewhat, though I knew that the Columbian guards would protect me, and that I was perfectly safe. But I did think that Gertrude did not show excellent tuste in

her choice of a subject just now.

I immediately began to discover that the gait of a human being, at least of a Turkish human being, when he is carrying a chair hung upon shafts, is capable of producing a strange effect upon the person in the chair. It seemed to me that I was beginning to be seasick. But I leaned back in a nonchalant manner, as if I had ridden every day of my life in this way. And then it appeared to me that the stuff lining of this vehicle was an excellent repository for all kinds of microbes, and that the whole thing came from the Orient where microbes particularly love to reside.

I wished that I had not thought of this. and I also wished extremely that the men would not bob the shafts up and down so as they walked. And where were they going? They were certainly going along the Plaisance toward Washington Park, and I had expressly directed them to go into the grounds and to the Fisheries Building, for it was our morning for whales. I told Gertrude that I wished she would

explain to the man ahead of us that he must go back, that he must take me to the Fisheries, that I would not be carried another step through the Plaisance. Gertrude faithfully did as I requested,

and it was then that we discovered what I have since heard others intimate to be the case, that the Turkish bearers know much better where you want to be taken than you know. You may have nebulous wishes leading you in a certain direction, but the men are not nebulous at all; they know positively. This particular Turk professed to know

no other wish than my wish, and he seemed to veer a little for a moment, nevertheless he kept right on and soon halted at the place where they have a captive balloon. "Oh, don't let them set me down here!" explained to Gertrude, for the balloon ascensions were one phase of the side shows that I was resolved not to see. My friend had some conversation with the head Turk. He seemed to understand her, and she seemed to understand him, but I could not understand either of them; perhaps my obtuseness rose from the fact that I was sea-Gertrade turned to me, while the Turks

put me down and wiped their brows with red cotton handkerchiefs with pictures of the Administration Building on them. "As near as I can make out," she said, "there's going to be a wedding in the balloon when it gets well up, and they profess to think that you must have said bailoon instead of fisheries. Perhaps it is some other ceremony, and is not a wedding at all. Anyway, it is evident that here is where they wanted to come. Suppose you try talking with them yourself." I did try, with the result that I was taken

sea sick, and growing more so every moment, toward the fair grounds. But they insisted upon taking me to the Art Building. I now told Gertrude that I did not care where they put me down, if they would only put me down somewhere. I was so glad to get out of the chair that I tipped the bearers extravagantly. I told Gertrude that it was well worth riding in a sedan chair just for the joy of getting out of it and seeing the Turks waddle off with it. I hope something will be so absorbingly

up again and walked off with, being very

interesting that I shall soon forget about the microbes that I know are in the lining of that chair.

SUPERSTITIOUS STREAKS. Colonel Sweeney Airs His Views on the Pecultarities of Cranks.

"Say," said Col. Peter Sweeney, of the Union Pacific, the other evening, just after the man he was walking with stooped and picked up a pin that lay shining close to the curbstone, "did you ever notice how many cranks there are in the world? Of course, I don't refer to present companyoh, no, certainly. But I was just remarking on the curious superstitions that people get into their heads. Now, for instance, you stopped just now and picked that pin, from which I thier that you are in the habit of doing so whenever you

"Well, I know lots of men who never fail to pick up a pin, the same as you do. Then there are the sidewalk cranks, who always step on each third or fourth crack, according to the width of the boards, or, if they are walking on a pavement, they step between and on the cracks.

"After these come the stair cranks. They wouldn't tell it to any one if they were asked about it, but the fact is that these persons always start up-stairs left foot first, and feel badly if the right foot doesn't strike the top of the stairs first. These persons, I may remark, are usually those who have been afflicted with a semi-military education, as are those sock and shoe cranks who put their hosiery and footgear on the left toot first.

"Then some men have a peculiar way of entering a room. They will always enter with a certain foot foremost and their exit will be made in the same way. And Great Scott! I might go on for a year about cranks and never get through. But do you mind telling me why you pick up stray pins?" "Why, no, certainly not," answered the other man. "I do it for luck, of course." "For luck, eh? Well, have these bloomng pins ever brought you any luck?" "To be sure. Why, only last winter, at a

time when I was in very uneasy circumstancs, I picked up three pins in one forenoon, with the point toward me in every case. That afternoon I got_____ "You got a draft?" asked Colonel Sweeney, in a sort of I-think-you-are-a-liar tone

"I got an insurance assessment of \$30.05." replied the pin crank, sadly; "and still you say pins don't bring luck. Wasn't that luck-bad luckf" But Colonel Sweeney hadn't a word to

The White House Kitchen. New York Times.

Since the White House basement was remodeled under the direction of Mrs. Harrison, probably no house in the United States contains more complete and convenient arrangements for housekeeping than can be found in the kitchen and laundry of the executive mausion. Mrs. Harrison gave quite as much atten-

tion and interest to the repairs in this department as she did to the decorations of the parlors, and the renovation was very thorough. New floors were laid throughout, the old plumbing was replaced, fresh light paint was applied everywhere, and the transformation of the erstwhile dingy and rather neglected-looking basement was

Two light, airy kitchens replace the gloomy ones of former days, and, with the ample pantries, storerooms and zinc-lined refrigerators adjoining, form a veritable cook's paradise.

The smaller of the two rooms-the "family kitchen"-is particularly nest and inviting, with its floor of black agate and the pure white tiling which extends four feet up the walls. Above the tiling on all four sides are shelves, the upper and lower ones being protected by glass doors. Ecru shades at the windows, a range, two tables and a dozen light wood chairs complete the furniture of the room. There the family cooking is done, while the "big" kitchen, with its immense range, is reserved for use when statedinners and large entertainments are to be given.

A Lesson in Prayer, New York Times.

"Speaking of Edwin Booth," said an old lady, "reminds me of a story my husband used to tell of a memorable encounter with the elder Booth, He (my husband) was I the last few weeks.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St.

TELEPHONE 564.

McKAY-Aug. 12, 5 p. m., Cornelia, daughter of Horace and Martha Nicholson McKay. CATTERSON-At New Albany, Ind., Aug. 12, Emily May, wife of Thos. L. Catterson. Funeral from the family residence, 468 North East street, at

CARD OF THANKS. MARD OF THANKS-I DESIRE TO EXPRESS my heartfelt thanks to my many friends for their kind sympathy and attendance at the funeral of my husband. Respectfully, Mrs. BOBERT FELTON.

3 o'clock this afternoon.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-TO BORROW \$350 AT 8 PER cent.; \$650 at 7 per cent. BORROWER, Jour.

WANTED-ENERGETIC MAN, WITH \$600 capital, to manage branch office for manufacturer. Salary \$1,200 and commission. Must have A1 references. Address H. P. HOLT, Box 339, St. WANTED - LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO take charge of stock and general agency that will pay \$100 a month. None but those meaning business need apply. Call at 31 West Ohio street, second floor

WANTED-MALE HELP.

\$50 TO \$100 A WEEK-GENERAL AND local agents, ladies or gents. Best sellers known. Needed at every house, place of business or farm, the year round. Electric motors. Cheapest power on Earth. Runs wash and sewing machines, corn shellers, pumps, fans, lathes, jewelers' and dentists' machinery, also electric light dynamos for lighting shops, stores and houses. Rapid dish washer and ing shops, stores and houses. Rapid dish washer, and other patented useful and rapid selling articles. No toys. All guaranteed. Operated without experience and sell at sight. Profits immense. W. P. HARRI-SON & CO., Clerk No. 13, Columbus, O.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. LOR SALE-TEN COTTAGES, ON RENTAL Payments. 21 Talbott Block. FOR SALE OR RENT-CENTRAL STORES, Cottages, Rooms. OWNER, 78 2 S. Delaware.

LOR SALE-BUILDINGS AND LEASE OF

I ground and side track, now occupied by the In-dianapolis Foundry Co., Bates and Pine streets and

Big Four Railway, conveniently located for manufacturing business requiring good switching facilities. Can give possession August 1, prox. Address INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY CO., 57 Bates st. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-BEST PAYING LIVERY BUSI ness on South Side, Ch cago; good loc ation; busi ness from three large notels; a bargain. Address

Room 70, 115 Dearborn street, Chicago. ASSIGNEE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE COURT THE LARGE stock of Granite and Marble Monuments of the firm of Smith & Tamm, 52 and 54 West Georgia

street, must be sold in thirty days. Call at once and get a bargain. GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER, As-FINANCIAL TOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS reasonable, At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. McGILLIARD & DARK.

LOANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OF. FICE, 57 West Washington street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE— Bonds, Consumers' Gas Tru t Stock and Com-mercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70

STORAGE-BRYAN'S WAREHOUSE (REGIS tered)-Most careful handlers, largest van, rooms; all goods covered. Liberal advances. Free drayage in. Tel. 1505. BRYAN MERCHANDISE CO., 5 and 27 West Pearl street.

ANNOUNCEMENT. NNOUNCEMENT-OLD HATS AND RUBBER NNOUNCEMENTS - FINE BRANDS OF A flour and popular food cereals; largest variety in the middle West; samples free. GEO. A. VAN PELT; 121 N. Delaware street Telephone 396.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A Star Saving and Loan Association will be held Aug. 23, 8 p. m., at 40½ East Washington street, to elect three directors. H. M. HADLEY, Pres.

H. H. FAY, Secretary. CLAIRVOYANT. MILES GRANT, THE WONDERFUL AUS tralien Medium and Clairvoyant, en route to the World's Fair, has taken rooms at 332 North Ala-

World's Fair, has taken rooms at 332 North Alabama street, and will begin to receive private sitters for a short time only, beginning Monday, Aug. 7. Don't get married until you see this medium. Don't get a divorce until you visit the king of all mediums. On matters of love, marriage, courtship, separation, consult the only reliable medium. I have reunited more separated lovers than all other mediums combined. Have traced and brought back to their homes more erring husbands and wives than all other mediums combined. I do not undertake every case that comes to me, but when I am satisfied that the wanderer can be brought back. I never fail. I tell you the precise day they will return, and it is never ever twenty one days. Before entering into any business transaction, wills, deeds, mortgages, partnerships. transaction, wills, deeds, mortgages, partnerships, marriages, love, divorce, etc., see this wonderful medium. This medium does not ask you a single question, but before you can utter a single word tells you your name, names of your dead loved ones; tells you who are your friends and who are your enemies; locates treasures, gives lucky numbers, removes spells, crosses, stumbling blocks and bad luck of all kind. Hours from 9 to 9. Parlors located at 232 North Alabama street (Sunday included). No money accepted in advance, or do you pay a cent unless you are perfectly satisfied. If you are satisfied you give the medium, after the sitting is over, \$2; lattles \$1; but FREE if not fully satisfactory. Is this not honest! \$32 North Alabama street. Bemember, the only independent slate-writing medium in the city. who answers scaled messages while in a dead trance. FREE unless satisfactory. Try to come mornings.

M you care to avoid waiting. 882 Morth Alabama at.

traveling on horseback through the South before our marriage, when stress of weather made him take refuge in the home of the great actor. He was ensconced in the guest chamber for the night and was just dropping off to sleep as his unlocked door slowly opened. He started up to see his host enter, bearing aloft a candle that cast a sickly ray across the bed. Advancing with measured tread. he asked in a low, deep voice: "'Have you prayed to-night?'

"The guest admitted that his devotions had been missed. "'Rise, kneel by that bedside, and say the Lord's Prayer,' was the next speech, Impressed by his manner, my husband tumbled out of bed, fell on his knees, and repeated the words of the prayer. "'Is that all you make out of the

grandest utterance in literature?' cried "And he dropped upon his knees, put his palms together, and then, my busband used to say, in a voice of surpassing strength and melody, began his supplication, giving to the familiar sentences such depths of eloquence and such richness of meaning as they had never possessed for him before."

SCIENCE AND ALCOHOL,

Its Warmth a Delusion, Its Stimulant a Snare, Its Food Unwholesome. Westminster Review.

There is a common belief that alcohol gives new strength and energy after fatigue sets in. The sensation of fatigue is one of the safety valves of our machine; to stille the feeling of fatigue in order to do more work is like closing the safety valve so that the boiler may be overheated and explosion result.

It is commonly thought that alcoholic drinks aid digestion, but in reality the contrary would appear to be the case, for it has been proved that a meal without alcohol is more quickly followed by hunger than a meal with alcohol. In connection with the sanitation of

armies thousands of experiments upon large bodies of men have been made and have led to the result that, in peace or war, in every climate, in heat, cold or rain, soldiers are better able to endure the fatigue of the most exhausting marches when they are not allowed any alcohol at all.

That mental exertions of all kinds are better undergone without alcohol is generally admitted by most people who have made the trial.

It appears certain that from 70 to 80 per cent, of crime, 80 to 90 per cent. of all poverty and from 10 to 40 per cent. of the suicides in most civilized countries are to be ascribed to alcohol.

A Suggestion.

smoke and offer them around.

Clothier and Furnisher. Junior partner-Well, I think (puff) I'll go out in the trade and see if I can get a few orders (puff, puff). Senior partner-That's right. Don't fail

Junior partner-What for? Senior partner-So the buyers will die before they have time to cancel the orders.

to take along some of those cigars you

Ras Lost Popularity.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is our information that the circulation of that inspiring song about four more years of Grover has sadiy failen off during